

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

HONOLULU, MAY 18, 1870.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

The following extract from a letter from the Japan correspondent of the *Sacramento Union*, will be interesting to our readers. The letter writer seems to be misinformed in regard to the source from which the supposed information of the destination and ill-treatment of the Japanese prisoners here was derived. The fact is, that these reports came from here, both through the local press and from American writers to the San Francisco papers, and as being the work of amateur philanthropists, are not much more nor less than could have been expected. They can pride themselves upon at last exerting a small influence in their special department, although to say that they had done the amount of good which their excited labors would have seemed to warrant, would hardly be a correct statement.

The forty Japanese who returned to Japan in the U. W. Wood have no great cause to remember their philanthropic friends here with gratitude. It is gratifying, however, to know that none of these people have been beheaded, and that no one has been obliged to commit *hara-kiri* on their account, as some people foretold, about the time of their departure.

Hirose or Narami-Hawan.—Some two years since, two hundred Japanese were sent to Hiroshima as farm and plantation laborers, under contract for a term of years, at a monthly compensation of \$1 each. The departure of these men was the signal for vague suspicion on the part of the Government, issued at length to an annual panic by Americans, and perhaps actual bluffed by many of the English, that their slaves would not be treated properly by the people among whom they went.

Eugene Van Reed, Consul-General for the Hawaiian Islands at Yokohama, had been instrumental in procuring the contracts and forwarding the laborers, and we have the best reason to know that he assumed this important measure for the best good of the simple people, to whose advancement and happiness he is ardently attached. As time rolled on, rumors reached the Mikado that his subjects desired to return, but were not permitted so to do; that they were starving, sick, and perished for Nippon. At last, so great became the outcry (notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Van Reed to the contrary) that a commission was sent to two lower officials to depart on an inspection mission to San Francisco, and to send back of those unhappy countrymen home to their homes, holding each returning Jap to a sum of \$60 for a return passage.

"On the arrival of the Commission in San Francisco, and its departure for Honolulu, your road was again open, and nothing need be said. On the 10th instant came word (back) from Honolulu bearing fully regarding Japanese, and also dispatches for the Mikado, as well as letters to Van Reed. The Commission reported a rigid inspection of the condition of their countrymen, and that they find all the reports circulated outrageously false, and that of all who went, but forty had any desire to return, and of these but five were at all anxious. To Van Reed, they return hearty thanks for his generous action, and send complimentary greeting. This has another uniformly "warm" tone.

We had the pleasure of seeing the returning Japanese, and conversing with many of them, and while a few were homesick, all manifested surprise at the reports of their ill usage, and many actually begged to be sent back. When they tell us that they were used in the usual Japanese, and otherwise, we realize. Upon their return, they all were clothed in warm garments, many finely dressed; shoes of substantial manufacture, jewelry, and more or less money. They meant to be placed at first liber for three years, and with no longer for the future, except half of the cost of living kind. The persons who started and the persons who circulated the tales of harsh usage, have caused much suffering to these poor people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICAN.
Chicago, April 23d.—The Tribune's Washington special says the Senate has agreed to proceed next Tuesday afternoon to the consideration of the San Fran. Tolson reciprocity treaty, concluded at San Fran. May 1, 1867, and laid before the Senate in July of that year. The treaty was soon fully considered in the Senate when senators with regard to it raised pretty equally divided, and its friends asked that it might be voted on without prejudice. Ratifications were to be exchanged fifteen months from the date of the treaty, but the time has been extended to a day next month.

Washington, April 23d.—Private sources from Europe say the Panama Canal treaty has been rejected by the Colombian Congress.

Chicago, April 23d.—New York specials say the Friends claim that they will put 25 regiments in the field on short notice, and that they have determined to send assistance to the Red river insurgents. The Federal Congress expects to adjourn to-morrow night.

New York, April 23d.—A petition to Congress, unanimously signed, asking for the passage of a Constitutional amendment forbidding appropriation by States for sectarian schools.

Boston, April 23d.—The funeral of Anson Burlingame was held to-day. The services were impressive, and the procession long. Guns were fired, the flags at half-mast, and business suspended. The remains were interred at Mount Auburn.

Washington, April 24th.—There is no indication whatever of a response of the Alabama Claims question. The subject has not been officially mentioned for several months. It appears that each Government is awaiting for the other.

The Tarrill bill is considered in danger of defeat. The friends of the Pennsylvania free-state will vote against the bill should the House come in the reduction of the duty on pig iron made by the Committee of the whole House.

Senator Sumner, on Saturday, speaking of Americans in Europe, said the United States are disgraced by such men as Ministers, Washburn at Paris, and Jones at Brussels.

The President is reported to have said the prospect is good for the reconstruction of Georgia. He is opposed to the bill passed by the Senate, and is very solicitous that the whole reconstruction business may be ended immediately.

Secretary Boutwell is actively interested in the bill pending in the House for leasing the Alaska seal fisheries. He opposes the bill favoring the project to place the fisheries under special agents of the Treasury Department.

Massachusetts, April 25th.—Allen Wright, chief of the Choctaw Indians, has issued an address warning them to be prepared for the coming change and advising that the lands he held in severalty, and that to organize immediately as the State of Oklahoma, and to ask for admission as a State of the Union. He recommends an immediate protest against any Territorial Government, and the adoption of a resolution asking Congress to settle the status with freedmen. He recommends the encouragement of the Red River Council, which subsequently passed an Act submitting the question of dividing the lands to be held severally or in common to the national people on the 4th of July.

Tonoco, April 25th.—William Jacobs, chief of the Six Nations of Indians, writes to the *Globe* denying that his tribe forms a part of the Red River expedition.

Washington, April 25th.—Information being received at the War Department that a large number of buffalo robes were obtained from the Indians, who were suffering with small-pox, the robes being almost entirely infected with virus, and packed with an intention of being shipped to trading posts on the Upper Missouri. The Department ordered the commanders of military posts on the river to prevent the shipment or passage of any such peltries.

European.

Paris, April 23d.—The *Journal Officiel* contains an Imperial decree calling upon the people of France to accept or reject the project of the *Plébiscite* on the 5th instant. The decree directs the manner of voting. Ballot-boxes will be open till six; the army and navy voting at the place of garrison or residence. The vote will be canvassed on the sixth by the Counsellors-General, appointed by the Prefects, and finally by the Corps Legislatif.

In another decree the text of the *Sous-Chef du Gouvernement* fixing the Constitution of the Empire as voted by the Senate in session on the 20th ult., and authority is given for holding public assemblies for discussion of the new Constitution for a limited term. The Committee of Legitimists have agreed to vote against the *Plébiscite*.

Rome, April 23d.—Prelates are active in destroying pamphlets in this vicinity, issued by Bismarck and Swartzenberg against Papal infidelity.

Venice, April 23d.—There is a strong movement in Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church. This is because the question of infidelity is expressed in open council.

Paris, April 23d.—Professor Bardi, of Marseilles, has discovered a new planet.

London, April 23d.—The *Times* hints that the Greek Government is responsible for the capture of foreigners as near its capital, especially when foreigners are members of foreign legations.

Sugar-brokers complain bitterly of the ruinous effects of the low and sudden omission of sugar duties; many brokers bought their stocks when the current price was 20 or 40 shillings per hundred for No. 20 Dutch standard.

When the Budget was presented to the House of Commons recommending the reduction of duties on sugar, the price suddenly fell to 22 shillings, at which range it now stands.

New York, April 27th.—The New York *Herald*'s Paris special says a Cabinet Council was held yesterday, which the Emperor presided. It was decided after a debate of more than two hours, to identify the Ministry with the *Plébiscite* and publish a proclamation by each Minister. A discussion arose whether the subject of the Emperor's dynasty and hereditary succession should be inserted in the proclamation. The Emperor objected on the ground that for him to ask ratification of the vote of 1852, would in reality be expressing a doubt of the loyalty of his subjects. It was decided that the Emperor being elected by eight million votes, they will not, and do not propose at the present day, the question of dynasty in the people, on the ground that in 1852 his Majesty demanded the cooperation of the people to establish order, which is the foundation of all national prosperity. And in 1870 he demands the assistance of the people to enable him to found and consolidate liberty for France. The Ministerial Proclamation criticizes the conduct of the Oppositionists asserts that their course is inexplicable, and adds if the electors do not vote on the *Plébiscite*, they avow themselves adversaries of liberty.

Paris, April 24th.—The Paris *Journal* publishes the Emperor's address to Frenchmen, declaring that the Constitution of 1852, which was drawn up by virtue of the powers given him and ratified by eight millions of voters, has produced for France 18 years of calm and prosperity which have not been without glory. It secured order and left the way open to more improvement.

ments. The Emperor says: I, myself, believe today, that anything done without your consent is illegal. The Constitution of Imperial and Democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental pretensions which cannot be reduced without your consent, your legislation will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of government. By beginning with the ballot vote, you will exercise the nervous of revolution, and place order and liberty on a solid basis, and will render easier in future the transmission of the crown to my son. As for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue to be penetrated by your thoughts, dictated by your will. Confiding in Providence, I shall work without cessation for the prosperity and grandeur of France.

VIA THE KURO-SIWO.—Now that the Senate committee have resolved to recommend spending \$100,000 for new Arctic explorations, they should give due attention to the claims of the Kuro-Siwo route. Captain Bent was the first to bring this line of research into notice. In a powerful series of papers, supplemented by Professor T. R. Mawry's able contributions to *Pelham's Magazine*, he proves that the probabilities of reaching the open Polar sea via the North Pole are decidedly in favor of the passage in the great warm current of the Pacific, the "gulf stream" of that ocean, the Kuro-Siwo, which sweeps from the equator up through Behring Straits, carrying its gigantic volume of warmed water, it is supposed, into the uniform Polar sea. For several hundred miles north of the Straits whalers have found open water, extending as far as eye could reach.

The western side of this continent being much warmer on the same parallel of latitude than the eastern, it is likely that an open route will be found under ordinary circumstances much higher up than on this side. All that is necessary, on Captain Bent's theory, to reach the pole is to keep in this current, by means of test soundings with a thermometer, sailing or drifting with it. At times the course of a ship would be obstructed by floating ice, but by waiting till it thawed or broke up, or forcing a path through it the explorer would in fact gain his goal—so Captain Bent thinks. Arctic researches have hitherto run too much in a rut. Every expedition has tried the eastern passage, and has failed. It is true that Dr. Hayes and a single companion did get so far to see the shores of the unknown ocean, after traveling hundreds of miles on sledges; but there is plenty of room for doubt whether a ship or steamer, or any other artificial craft can make its way to the same point by an eastern route. Therefore, we say, by way of change from the dull routine of Arctic adventure, let the Kuro-Siwo be tried for once. It may turn out that Behring Straits is the true portal through which mankind can pierce the heart of the polar mystery.—*Journal of Commerce*.

Legislative Proceedings.

12th Day, Friday—Continued.

Mr. Kaauwai supported the resolution of the member for North Kona; he thought that it was a matter of importance and should have the honor of a special Committee, as well as the extra care that they would use in the examination.

Further discussion was waived and the Order for the Day were taken up. First in order was the "Divorce Bill." House went into Committee. Mr. Kaauwai supported the resolution of the member for North Kona; he thought that it was a matter of importance and should have the honor of a special Committee, as well as the extra care that they would use in the examination.

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